

The Radical Programme.

WASHINGTON, December 5, p. m.—The caucus of Republican members of the House, held at the Capitol this evening, was unusually large, nearly one hundred members being present.

The following measures, reported from the select committees, were agreed upon:

First, To pass a bill regulating the election of the House, directing the clerk to place no names on the roll from States not represented in the preceding Congress, or to declare entitled to representation; and providing that no electoral votes shall be counted from any State not represented at the time in Congress.

Second, To pass a bill remedying the defect in the law, which may prevent any State canvassing the votes for electors of President and Vice President.

Third, To pass a law changing the time of the meeting of Congress, with a view to assembling on the fourth of March.

Fourth, To raise a special committee for the right investigation of the New Orleans riot; the property burned, and to what extent the Government officials were included therein. The committee to send for persons and papers to be accompanied by the Sergeant at Arms, and to report appropriate legislation.

Fifth, To order a select committee to investigate the proceedings under the laws for the collection of the direct taxes in the rebel States, and the seizure and sale of abandoned and confiscated lands and other property.

Sixth, Committee on Pensions to examine whether any pensioners in the disloyal States struck from the pension rolls have been restored in violation of law.

Seventh, A Special Committee to investigate the facts connected with the release of the murderers of the Union soldiers in South Carolina, recently set at liberty by the De la ware Judge.

A resolution was passed unanimously that the members of the caucus bind themselves to sustain these propositions as party measures.

Ashley, of Ohio, said he noticed present a gentleman who had drawn up the address of the Philadelphia Convention, and asked if he was a member of the Union party and had any right there?

Chairman Morrill, of Vermont, replied, and said: "While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest scoundrel may return."

Raymond, of Ohio, asked whether he did not participate in the Philadelphia Convention, replied that he had, but not in any spirit of hostility to the Union party; that he entered the Convention to strengthen that party, thinking it would be more conservative than it was, but when he found it likely to lead to the defeat of the Union party, he abandoned it and had ever since done his best to maintain and support the Union party.

He also said he approved the measures reported from the select committees.

Stevens moved that the gentleman be allowed to remain in the caucus or not, at his option, and judge for himself whether he was a member of the Union party or not.

Laurence, of Ohio, asked Raymond whether he adhered to the doctrine of the Philadelphia Convention, particularly to the clause that the rebel States could not participate in the constitutional amendments without dishonor?

Raymond was understood to deny that there was such a clause in it. He adhered to that clause according to his own construction of it, but not according to the construction sometimes put on it by others.

Stevens could not see how Raymond could pretend to have any connection with the Union party after his membership in the Philadelphia Convention, and his endorsement of the address passed by that body.

Palmer and Hale, of New York, and Garfield, of Ohio, favored Raymond's remaining in the caucus, and Morris, of Ohio, and Cook, of Indiana, against it.

Raymond made some further explanation with regard to the Philadelphia resolution, when the caucus adopted St. John's resolution by a six-sixty vote.

Memorial from Colorado Jewell.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—Colorado Jewell is out in a memorial to Congress, stating that the Constitution requires of each State to appoint electors; that Lincoln and Hamlin were duly elected; that at the election of Lincoln and Johnson, eleven of the States did not appoint electors; therefore Lincoln and Hamlin were constitutionally held over until the late rebel States appointed electors, Abraham Lincoln was President either as holding over for want of a constitutional successor, or President under the election of Congress. Without the Southern electoral votes, an election was quite unnecessary to the keeping of his position. At his death, however, the question should have been who is constitutionally President. Hamlin or Lincoln or Andrew Johnson—Hamlin over the right of Lincoln, or Johnson over the electoral votes of States incomplete. In conclusion, he says: "I therefore respectfully pray that Congress may do so. Hamlin is the constitutional President of the United States, and duly authorize him to act as such with Congress."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee the bill of the House to repeal the amnesty power of the President and asked its immediate consideration. Hendricks objected and it was overruled. Mr. Wade called for a bill to last session to repeal the election of grand jury jurists in the Territory of Utah, which was ordered to be printed with amendments.

Mr. Poland gave notice that on Monday next he would call up the bankrupt bill. Ordered, on motion of Mr. Danner, that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would call up next week the joint resolution to disband and prohibit militia organizations in the rebel States.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House Select Committee, to inquire into the New Orleans riots and the murder of the three Union soldiers in South Carolina, will leave here next week for the scenes of their investigations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The special committee on the New Orleans riots, Mr. Elliott, of Maryland, will probably leave here the middle of next week.

The special committee to investigate the killing of Federal soldiers in South Carolina, Mr. Pike, of Maine, Chairman, having power to send for persons and papers, will hold investigation here.

In trial to day of Conover, for perjury, having sworn falsely before a committee of Congress, Judge Fisher inquired whether the act of Congress authorizing outlaws before investigating committees was not an invasion of the judiciary department, and contrary to the distribution of powers by the constitution. He asked to have this point argued as on the case would turn.

The District Attorney asked time to investigate the point. It decided against the Government, and the decision is sustained by the Supreme Court, it shuts down on Congressional investigation.

Moses Pickens, an aged freedman, from Edgefield, S. C., visited the city, yesterday, to make his Christmas present, bringing with him one hundred and thirty dollars' worth of his cotton pickings. At the request of Ben Lark—a black lark—he went to the store of David Block, and purchased a quantity of homespun, etc. After being tendered and having accepted a treat in that store, he left, in company with a black peripatetic pedlar (color), and was shortly afterwards found by his daughter, minus a new hat, and all his money. He and his son, for fear, before Judge McKee, but on examination, no cause being shown why they should be bound over, were discharged.

Persons from the country—especially freed men—should be on their guard, and have nothing to do with those who seem so anxious to show them places where cheap goods can be had, or peddling property of picknack jewelry.—Augusta Free Press, 7th.

A grand reception was given at Charleston, on the 5th, by the Mayor and military authorities, to Admiral Palmer, Commanding the North Atlantic Squadron. Salutes were fired at the Citadel.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1866.

Thanks.

Capt. I. A. REND, who has lately come to our town from New Orleans, has our kindest thanks for a batch of late and interesting Western papers. We also thank Lieut. WALSH for a like courtesy. An honored subscriber in far-off Kansas, a brother of our town-man Capt. T. H. CLARK, sends us the Leavenworth Weekly Journal, a sheet which would do credit to any Atlantic city. We hope he will do so often.

Let Your Light Shine Before Men.

And the better to accomplish this important end, read, in another column, the advertisement of "The Lamp Man," and repair to him immediately. He lets his light shine at 172 Broad Street, Augusta, opposite the Augusta Hotel. Look out for the Red Lantern.

In View of the Near Approach of Christmas.

In view of the near approach of Christmas and New Year, Messrs. MANGET & HARRISON have made their popular store a grand repository of Comforts, Luxuries, Delicacies, Nicknacks and Novelties. We are very sorry their advertisement came too late for this issue; but it is sufficient to state that their list is profoundly tempting and attractive.

Very Valuable Plantation for Sale.

See the Advertisement of Mr. S. S. TUCKER. About the good quality of this land and the general desirableness of this plantation there can be no doubt. In his advertisement Major S. has omitted to mention that a full crop of small grain has been sown on the place this season.

Grand Prologue to the Festival of Christmas.

We mean the Supper and Fair to be given by the Ladies of the Baptist Congregation on the evening of the 19th inst., in the great Hall of the Female College. Yes, dear readers, the thing is fully determined upon, and we have been officially authorized to announce the fact. The time is Wednesday evening, 19th of the present month; the place, the aforesaid Hall. Preparations are being made on a liberal scale to render the affair attractive, popular and useful. Most earnestly do we hope it will prove lucrative; for of course, as all undoubtedly understand, the proceeds are to be applied to the Church.

The special tie to be a magnificent Supper; and this supper, we can assure the public, will be an extremely abundant collection of everything choice in the way of viands, whether of fish, flesh, fowl, or sweet things. It is to be a grand display of usteas, poultry, pastry and sweetmeats, for the temptation of all persons who long for, and are determined to have, a good Christmas dinner.

Add then the Fair! Beautifully decorated tables and booths, supplied with all kinds of beautiful fancy articles, and attended by beautiful young girls. Think of the latest novelties, all ye youthful swains with tender hearts under your vests and get money in your purses that you may be enabled to patrine into the fair *Pendence* in a manly and becoming manner. Yes, all manner of fancy articles from a suit for a little boy or girl down to a pen-knife!

And then the Christmas Tree! It is to stand in the center of the Hall; and is to be a real live tree and a big tall tree—a real Samson among trees. We will call it "Samson."

And it is to be freighted with a heavier load than the gates of Gaza. This load is to consist of Wax Dolls, and Rag Dolls, and Trunpkins, and Whistles, and Drums, and Hifes, and Balls, and Boxes, and Whips, and Toys, and Noddies' Arms, and Corsets, and French Mitts, and Meccas, and Donkeys, and Sugar Toys, and gloves, and Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs, and Cravats, and Toilet Slippers, and Anti-Macassars, and Lamp Mats, etc., etc. And all who contemplate making Christmas presents, and who have not yet laid in their supplies for the jubilee, will find upon the boughs of "Samson" the widest possible scope for selection.

And now we come down from the high latitudes to the real and unromantic subject of the Price of Admission. It is to be Fifty Cents for grown people, and Twenty-five Cents for children—paid at the door. And then the price of supper at the grand table is to be Fifty Cents. Dirt cheap, isn't it? The privilege of donating as much as an anecdote or a locust for only Fifty Cents! But for the Fancy Articles, and the treasures of "Samson," and the smiles of the *Red-heads*, you must fill your pockets, as advised above, with "Silby lures" extra. Doors open at Half Past Six.

And on the day following—at 12 o'clock M.—there is to be a Grand Lunch and a further sale of Fancy Articles. These supplementary exercises are to be partly for the accommodation of the many who will be unable to go out at night; and partly for the benefit of the many (we hope there will be very many) who have devoted their supper of the night before, and be again feeling the demands of appetite; and partly for the gratification of the aforesaid youthful swains with tender hearts under their vests, who must undoubtedly be again longing for the smiles of the *Red-heads*.

Bear in mind then—and in heart, and in pocket—the Supper and Fair of Wednesday the 19th, and the Lunch of Thursday the 20th. The undertaking is for a good and pious purpose. And 'twill not be ungrateful, that he will forget your works, and labor that proceedeth of love."

50,000 Dollars Worth at Greatly Reduced Prices.

The close of the year being the time when merchants close their business, some knowing one other great inducements to their customers, that they may have the less goods on hand to dispose of.

Among those who seem most disposed to do what is fair, honorable and attractive in this way, we would recommend J. D. A. MURPHY & Co., No. 314, Broad St. Augusta, at which popular establishment our young friend SHEPPARD, of Liberty Hill, stands ready to serve his compatriots of all Edgfield. See the new advertisement of J. D. A. MURPHY & Co.

Congress.

The second session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress has now been in progress for ten days. In our news columns our readers will find all of especial interest that has been said or done within this time. It is practically a Congress of twenty six States, although the Union embraces thirty six. The Radicals are rioting in malice and power. They held a grand caucus the night before the assembling of Congress and appointed a Committee of Ten (all extremely poisonous) to form a Radical programme for the session. This programme was to have been reported on Wednesday night the 5th instant. Whatever they report will, in all probability, carry their measures, whatever they may be. They will strive to establish that the Southern States have no right to vote upon the Constitutional Amendment. They will strive to reduce the Southern States to the condition and status of Territories. They will strive to reduce the appointing power in the hands of the President to a nullity. They will strive to revoke his power to pardon under the amnesty act. Indeed their attacks upon the South, and upon the President's position, will know neither bounds nor limits. The conflict between Congress and the Executive will be continued for some time. This conflict, let it lead to what it may in future years, must necessarily be very disastrous to the South at present.

Our Tallahassee advices inform us that the Florida Legislature has re-elected Hon. Wm. M. Marvin, United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. His competitors were Messrs. COTTELL and FINEGAN.

Hon. Horace Greeley has a long article in the New York Tribune setting forth his views on the amnesty-suffrage question. He is in favor of granting "universal amnesty, even though impartial suffrage should, for the present, be resisted and defeated."

The President's Message.

The Message of President JOHNSON to the Congress of the United States, which assembled on Monday the 3rd instant, is before the country, and is commanding (at the South at least) universal regard and commendation. Circumstances, owing to our inability to make arrangements for enlarging the *Advertiser* before the beginning of the new year, preclude the possibility of our laying the Message entire before our readers. It is very calm and moderate in tone, and as far as purpose as firm can be. Alas! that such high and conscientious firmness should be so utterly unavailing. A few weeks back, it was said that the President was being strongly urged by prominent Democrats and conservative Republicans to recommend, in this Message, universal amnesty in return for negro suffrage. He has, however, done nothing of the kind, but has adhered religiously to his formerly expressed convictions. He does not swerve to the right or left from his original and patriotic policy in regard to the restoration of all the ten States now unrepresented. He makes the Constitution of the United States his political *Bible*, and utterly ignores all recommendations or propositions for tampering with that sacred document. He presents the true and wise course of statemanship; and fastens upon Congress indubitably and indelibly, though not seeming to write with such a design, the stigma of unconstitutionality, inconsistency, insincerity, duplicity, tyranny and revenge. And in the conclusion of this part of his Message, he alludes very forcibly to a view of the continued exclusion of the Southern States, which has been often pointed out by observing men; to wit, that the delay of restoration will increase the obstacles to its consummation. If, as is now more than probable, the Radicals shall prevent restoration for several years, both sections will become familiar with the policy of separation, and adapt their courses and views to the state of things.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, says Mr. JOHNSON, presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than, one year ago, the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased \$941,902,337, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to \$2,740,844,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to \$2,310,006, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, has been \$206,377,545.

He then states that the Revenue is affording, after the payment of the expenses of the Government, a large annual surplus to be applied to the reduction of the national indebtedness. He recommends a reduction of the taxes, and argues that even with this diminution the public debt can be entirely liquidated within the next twenty five years.

Concerning the Report of the Secretary of War, Mr. JOHNSON says:

Re-valued and remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is furnished with the arms and accoutrements of the military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retention of such of emergency. Soldiers discharged under the terms of the contract, and from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have been repaired, and are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounty authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged soldier the well earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one thousand soldiers, comprising the remains of the 1862 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriation is \$25,205,669.

In connection with the Report of the Secretary of the navy, it is announced that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred.

Speaking of the Postal affairs of the Nation, the President says: "The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition." We have only to say that this "steady extension," as far as Edgfield District is concerned, is entirely mythical.

He urges upon Congress, as a matter of the highest moment to devise such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the Levees of the Mississippi River. He says it is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia has heretofore been without representation. It is recommended by Mr. JOHNSON that it be placed upon the footing of a Territory and entitled to a Delegate in Congress.

Upon an important subject Mr. JOHNSON speaks thus:

The resolution of Congress protesting against and forbidding the Government of the United States from recognizing or entertaining relations of any kind with the States of the Confederacy, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

With France, he says, there will remain no serious subject of difference, provided her forces are withdrawn from Mexico.

He does not seem to be very bitterly opposed to the Fenians, but nevertheless says that the Neutrality Laws must be strictly and rigidly enforced.

So long as laws remain upon our statute books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

The Message, which so worthily proves Mr. JOHNSON'S consistency in principle, and firmness in adherence to the Constitution, and which must do much to his reputation as a patriot and Statesman, concludes thus:

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the People such information of our domestic and foreign affairs, as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing the integrity of the subject of symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the re-inauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.

Every Customer is a Walking, Talking Advertisement.

Satisfy a customer by giving him a good fit and a first-rate and fashionable suit of clothes at a remarkably cheap price, and he is the best medium of advertising in the world. Those who have been thus honestly served—we know of one in particular—are showing their beautiful Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., to their admiring friends and acquaintances, and saying: "I bought these of LEVY & ASKIN—Broad Street, Augusta. If you want a new suit, LEVY & ASKIN are the men to fit you out."

Over forty thousand persons witnessed the closing of the grand fair in Louisiana. Every one was highly pleased with its unparalleled success. A cavalcade of premium stock, preceded by two bands of music, concluded the event. Another fair is announced for the next year.

The Legislature.

The letter in our columns, from one of our Representatives in the Legislature, will be found interesting. The most important legislation announced in this letter is perhaps the repeal of the Usury Laws. Much capital that has long been locked up, will now be unlocked and sent forth to shine before men.

Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL, a prominent lawyer of Charleston, and for many years, a very influential member of our Legislature, has been elected U. S. Senator from South Carolina, to fill the place of Sen. Gov. MAXWELL, of Charleston, whose two years term will expire in March next. Senator MAXWELL has never been allowed by the Radical faction to darken the doors of Congress. From present prospects, Senator CAMPBELL, although his term be for six years, will be served in the same way.

Genl. ELLISON CAPERS, a very gallant soldier and gifted gentleman, lately resident in Anderson, has been elected Secretary of State, receiving a large majority over Wm. R. HUNTER Esq., the incumbent of some years past.

The election for Solicitor of the Western Circuit has resulted in the re-election of Col. J. P. RENO.

Mr. WAGNER'S important Bill for the encouragement of European immigration has passed the House and been sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Bill creating the new District of Calhoun was passed by the Senate on Wednesday the 5th. This District, as must be universally known by this time, is to be formed of those portions of Edgefield, Barnwell, Lexington and Orangeburg lying around, and adjacent to, Aiken, which is to be the county seat. There seems to be a strong probability that measures to this end will be perfected in the course of the present session. The District of Calhoun will in the course of very few years, be the grandest centre of Manufactures, Wealth and Enterprise in the whole South. Aiken, Graniteville, Vauluse, Kailma, and Bath all lie within her proposed boundaries.

Columbia Correspondence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COLUMBIA, Dec. 7th, 1866.

Dear Advertiser—I am sorry to inform you that the business of the General Assembly is progressing very slowly. Much of the time has been expended in Committee rooms, and but little has been effected in either House, except Local Legislation, which would not at all interest our own people.

A Bill, continued from the last Session, repealing the Usury Laws, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, by decided majorities.

Mr. Wagoner's Bill for the Protection and Encouragement of European Immigration has been discussed at great length, and I believe it will pass to-day by a small majority.

A Bill calling a Convention of the people has been introduced in the Senate, and a similar Bill in the House; these have been read once and referred.

Another Bill has been introduced in the House, the title of which is "A Bill to relieve all Debtors," creating some laughter by the comprehensiveness of its title and provisions. This Bill has likewise been referred to a special Committee of six.

Another Bill proposes to create the Office of Tax Assessor in a separate person from the Collector. This I think will pass without much opposition.

Mr. Warley's Resolutions in regard to Jefferson Davis have created much discussion, and are not disposed of.

Mr. Keitt's Resolutions in reference to calling a National Convention of all the States of the United States will be up to-morrow, and will be the cause of much debate.

A Bill for the enactment of a Homestead Law is before the Senate, and will be thoroughly discussed.

The matter of procuring Corn for the indigent of the State is still in the hands of the Committee charged with that matter.

Simon Fair, Esq., of our sister District, Newberry, has been re-elected Solicitor for the Middle Circuit; Leroy H. Youmans has been elected Solicitor for our Circuit, the Southern; and there have been three ballots for Solicitor for the Western Circuit, not resulting in any election. The competitors are J. P. Read, Esq., the present incumbent, J. H. Evans, Esq., and W. K. Easley, Esq., all very prominent men.

The election of United States Senator terminated on the second ballot in favor of Hon. J. B. Campbell, of Charleston. His competitors were Ex-Gov. Manning, the present Senator, on the first ballot, and Gen. J. B. Kershaw on the last. The latter however was no candidate.

A Bill has been introduced in the House making it obligatory on Sheriffs and Tax Collectors to enforce executions against delinquent tax-payers.

The news from the Federal Capital is very discouraging. Indeed I would not be surprised to hear at any time soon that the State Governments were suspended, and all the Southern Territories, so madly appears to rule the hour at Washington, and the Radicals seem more vindictive against the Rebellious States than ever. And if President Johnson does not stand as a breaker, the condition of the people of the South is deplorable indeed. Let us humbly trust that Providence will so dispose events that justice, mercy and truth may prevail, and our distracted and downtrodden people again be restored to quietude and prosperity.

Our delegation, all but Gen. Butler, are at their posts, and in good health. I am sorry to inform you that our intelligent and efficient Senator speaks of resigning. We earnestly hope that he will reconsider the matter, and remain in the service of the State for the present.

T. JONES.

The Blue Ridge Rail Road.

The following extract from one of the letters with reference to the Tennessee Central Rail Road, which are being contributed by J. D. B. DeBow, Esq., President, and the Editor of the *Review*, to the *Markette Gazette*, will be read with interest and pleasure by the people of this State:

Let it be taken for granted too that the direct connection between Knoxville and Charleston will be secured, for which Cincinnati is also actively moving. It is an old dream of the people of this State, and the public interest seems to require it. It is an old dream of the people of this State, and the public interest seems to require it. It is an old dream of the people of this State, and the public interest seems to require it.

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HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jeremiah Mobley, by T. H. CLARK, Esq., Mr. JAMES H. LAGRON and Miss HARRIS MOBLEY, all of this District.

MARRIED, 29th Nov., by Rev. J. P. Bodie, Mr. EDWARD LAGRON and Miss MARY LIZZIE HARRISON, eldest daughter of the late Jas. S. Harrison, all of Edgfield.

COMMERCIAL.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 8.—Brokers are buying Gold at 140 and selling at 143. Silver at 135 and sell at 140.

COTTON.—The market has stagnated. About 100 bales changed hands at figures ranging from 22 to 31 cents. The receipts are 325 bales.

CHARLESTON, December 8.—The cotton market has been steady to-day; sales 440 bales; middling upland, 81 cents.

BALTIMORE, December 8.—Wheat firm; local good quality, 90¢; 95¢; 3; white, 90¢; 100, 90¢; receipts and demand heavy; yellow, 90¢; 94; white, 90¢; 96. Oats steady. Flour very dull; low grades dropping. Provisions heavy. Mass Pork, \$1.15; 25¢; cut, nominal. Lard, 15¢. Sugars inactive. Coffee dull; Rio, 16¢; 18¢.

New York, December 8.—Cotton dull and declining; sales of 100 bales at 33 to 34¢ for middling upland. Flour dull; middling and high grades heavy and declining, while low grades are dull and unchanged; sales of 5,400 barrels; 40¢; 41¢ for superior State, 37 to 38¢ for extra State, and 35 to 36¢ for